The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 72 OF VOL. VIII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [WHOLE No. 200.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.

Just received, and for sale by the Printer hereof,

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AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

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Of Washington, } Framed.
Jefferson, }
Samuel Adams,
Doctor Franklin,
Gen. Gates,
La Fayette, &c. &c.

December 19

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED (AMERICAN) EDITION OF FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

Asher Marx,

Has just come to hand, an assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting Of

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Also,

Platillas, Bed Tickings,
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And a general assortment of

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Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia

September 18, 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. GORDIER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge,

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Miniature Painting

The Public are respectfully informed, that

STRIKING LIKENESSES

Finished in a stile of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter at Mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

Richmond, November 25, 1800.

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At the Nail Manufactory,

A *few White, Mulatto or Black*

BOYS,

From the age of ten to fifteen years, as Apprentices to said business.

Where may be had all kinds of

NAILS,
BRADS,
SHIP SPIKES, or
SHEATHING, &c. &c

On the shortest notice and in the best manner.

JAMES PAUL.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1800. 6w

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

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FOR 1801.

For sale at this Printing Office.

JUST RECEIVED,

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Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,

A medicine unequalled by any in the world, for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

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For the cure of the Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings Chilblains, &c. &c.

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For the Head Ache.

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Infallible German Corn Plaister,

For the Cure of Corns.

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Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,

For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

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For all disorders of the Eyes.

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For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

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For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

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For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,

For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dec. 10, 1800.

ALSO,

DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE *Venereal Disorder;*

Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense. Price half a dollar.

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THE subscriber having for many years, and at a very considerable expense, practised the science of Electricity, and during that period been successful in removing many complaints; he, in compliance with a very general and urgent request, now offers his humble services to the public. No pains or expense have been spared to render his Electrical Machine complete for *Medical* purposes, none other being contemplated at present. It is said, by all who have seen it, to exceed any thing of the kind that ever came within their observation, for elegance, magnitude and effect.

To the gentlemen of the faculty he particularly addresses himself, assuring them that his utmost efforts shall be exerted to follow faithfully their advice, respecting any patient whom they may recommend to his attention; he having made such arrangements in his professional business, as will enable him to dedicate a greater portion of his time than formerly to the above pursuit. He hopes that his assiduity will merit their approbation, and that his charges will not be considered extravagant. He has provided a genteel apartment for the purpose.

Archibald Currie.

Richmond, Dec. 15, 1800.

N. B. Those who favor him with their attendance will please to provide a person to keep the machine in motion. The time of attendance will but seldom depend upon the state of the weather, as the apparatus will always be kept in the best order.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (tf's)

BARTLETT STILL.

National Magazine

Published at the Seat of the National Government.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that it will, during the present session of Congress, (and longer, if the experiment meets their approbation) be issued weekly, in SECTIONS, consisting of sixteen pages; six SECTIONS to compose a NUMBER, of 96 pages.

The reasons of this *innovation* are numerous; amongst others, the difficulty of transmitting them to subscribers was exceedingly great; too cumbrous for admission into the mail, they were necessarily committed to the precarious modes of waggons and water-conveyances;—this has been a constant source of disappointment and vexation as well to subscribers as myself. In its present shape those difficulties will be avoided; they will be regularly sent in the mail, and the postage cannot exceed a dollar a year to the most distant subscriber. The anxiety which rests upon the mind of every politician, to obtain correct & early details of the Proceedings of Congress, could not be gratified by a publication issued but twice in a quarter of a year; for their accommodation, and my own interest, I have adopted the present plan, presuming that its usefulness will ensure it the approbation of all the subscribers.

The Subscribers are requested to call at the Post-Office nearest to their respective places of residence, and receive the Sections, as they will be addressed to them, regularly at least once a week.

THE CABINET,

A National Paper, is published daily in the District of Columbia, by the Editor of the National Magazine, price five dollars a year, half paid in advance.

H. WILBAR,

Offers himself in the capacity of a PRIVATE TUTOR, as a teacher of the English Language, Writing in all its fashionable hands, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, &c. He flatters himself he stands unrivalled. A handsome salary and genteel accommodations will be expected.——Apply to him at Col. Goodall's Tavern, Richmond, Dec. 2nd, 1800. (1)

To be Sold or Rented,

A tract of Land,

Containing 800 acres by an old survey, in the county of Charles City, late the property of col. O. Byrd, deceased. This tract, which is known by the name of RIVERSIDE, lies on James river, at the distance of only twenty-five miles from Petersburg, and thirty from Richmond. There is a good dwelling house on the land fituated near the river, and commanding a beautiful prospect; a Mill capable of grinding for a few families, an Orchard of thriving apple trees, also a valuable Fishery.

The greatest part of this tract is wood land, and the cleared ground is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat, a good crop of which is now growing. The terms of sale may be known on application to Mr. William Munford, of the county of Mecklenburg, or to the subscriber.

ANNA BYRD, *Administratrix* With the Will annexed of OTWAY BYRD, deceased.

November 21st, 1800. tf

Notice.

ALL persons having just claims on the estate of Mathew Cox, deceased, may have them adjusted, and receive payment, by applying to the subscribers. Those who are indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, as it is the wish of the subscribers to close their administration with all possible dispatch.

George Cox, & } Acting
Zadock Lackland, } Administrators

Buckingham county, Dec. 20, 1800. (4w)

Just Received,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Book-Store,

VIEWS

OF THE

PUBLIC DEBT, RECEIPTS, & EXPENDITURES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

BY ALBERT GALLATIN.

ALSO,

Hamilton's Letter

TO

President Adams,

Together with his Amorous Vindication.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, December 17.

Debate on Mr. Varnum's motion for reducing the second regiment of Artillerists and Engineers to three battalions.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Mr. Sheppard ſaid that a great expenſe had already been incurred in raiſing the artillery, which would be uſeleſs if they were now diſmiſſed. He believed too the artillery to be the moſt important part of our eſtabliſhment. For this and other reaſons, in the expreſſion of which other members had anticipated him, he was againſt the motion for the reduction.

Mr. S Smith was perfectly agreed, on general principles, with the gentleman who had juſt ſet down. A preference ought certainly to be given to that deſcription of troops that required much previous inſtruction before they could be uſeful.

In 1794 he had heartily concurred in adopting meaſures calculated to call into exiſtence gentlemen of capacity to be inſtructed in engineery.

An additional regiment had been urged at that time. It had been urged in 1796. A report was afterwards made of the number of men required. Upon that report the new regiment had been bottomed. It was then declared it would be no defence againſt an invading enemy; and it was replied that it was propoſed to organize it for the particular purpoſe of defending our ports and harbours, and as a ſchool of information.

At that time we had the proſpect of a war before us. Still it was underſtood as a part of our permanent arrangement. If the eſtabliſhment then formed was ſufficient, why was it not now ſufficient, when we have no new forts except thoſe in the South Weſtern Territory.

A proof of the uſeleſſneſs of the additional battalion was derived from the conduct of the Executive. Neither the Secretary at War nor the Preſident had called it into ſervice.

The great object of the regular troops was to take care of the arms, forts, &c. and not ultimately to defend them. That object could only be accompliſhed by the militia, on whom, in periods of danger, we muſt rely for our ſubſtantial defence; for no man can ſuppoſe 96 men equal to the defence of Fort Miffliin, if attacked by an invading enemy.

Mr. Smith ſaid he thought the preſent number of artilleriſts ſufficient. Indeed one company might be ſpared from Fort Jay, and one from Newport. Fort Jay was in the vicinity of a populous city, from which any aid could be obtained. The harbour at Newport he conſidered of the utmoſt importance, as he thought in a time of war we muſt look to that port for the protection of our navy.

Mr. Smith was not an enemy to meaſures of defence. He had been among the foremoſt in propoſing and ſupporting them. But he thought the grand defence of this country reſted in the navy and militia. Let us then encourage and advance theſe. They will be our true friends in times of danger. Congreſs had applied a ſum of money to be laid out in arms to be put into the hands of the militia. And yet not one ſtand of arms had been given to that uſeful body. Why had this not been done? The want of money he preſumed was the cauſe.

He was not among thoſe who wiſhed to complete the deſtruction of defenſive meaſures. Nor was he for ruſhing into childiſh expenſe, barely to make a boaſt of our ſtrength.

Mr. Smith affirmed that the fourth battalion had been raiſed in a back-handed way, and not in the fair regular manner that had been pretended. Without taking up the ſubject by itſelf, a bill had been paſſed in 1799, barely directing that a regiment ſhould conſiſt of four battalions; and ſo back handed did the Preſident deem it that he had never raiſed the additional battalion, not conſidering it the wiſh of the houſe that it ſhould be raiſed; and as to the ſecretary at war, he had given it up laſt ſeſſion for a military ſchool.

A gentleman was greatly alarmed about nations not treating with us, as if our having one or two battalions of artillery would have any influence upon foreign nations.

No injury could be done to the country by the propoſed reduction. It only effected the future eſtabliſhment. It did not diminiſh in the leaſt the exiſting force.

As to to the meaſures of the new adminiſtration, no one can tell what they will be. He truſted that they would be what they ought to be.

It appeared to Mr. Smith ſtrange to urge the raiſing a new body of the military, while the old body remained ſo incomplete. There were nominal corps in exiſtence without a man. Why appoint officers for ſuch corps? But if officers are wanted, there were one hundred and fifty vacancies in the old corps—fill them.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had ſhewn that this corps was uſeleſs; he had ſhewn that it had been authoriſed by the legiſlature without having been called into exiſtence by the Preſident when war threatened us, and now when gentlemen tell us they expect (and he believed they expected truly) peace with all the world, we are called upon—ſtrange inconſiſtency!—to organize this force.

The ſum of 45,000 dollars to be ſaved by the propoſed retrenchment, had been called pitiful. He was far from thinking 45,000 dollars a pitiful ſum.

Mr. Smith diſclaimed harbouring the moſt diſtant idea of diminiſhing the preſent effective force of the United States, and more particularly that of the artillery. That at preſent in exiſtence he thought uſeful and ſufficient.

Mr. H. Lee thought a view could be taken of the ſubject before the houſe, that would demonſtrate the inexpediency of adopting the reſolution propoſed by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts. Let a view be taken of our forts, their diſtance from each other, the amount of our ordnance, and our infant navy, and the number of men required for all theſe objects; and he would aſk the mover of the reſolution whether he could perſiſt in his purpoſe. A ſtatement had been made of the number of our forts, and of the number of the men that garriſoned them. He would call upon gentlemen to ſay, whether the number of men was more than adequate to meet ordinary objects that aroſe during a ſtate of peace. This was not ſufficient. We muſt contemplate our predicament in a ſtate of war. The militia had been repreſented, in ſuch a ſtate of things, as our great defence. But it was a fact that before they could be operative a very inferior force might ſweep out of our hands many of our moſt valuable forts.

The gentleman from Maryland had given it as his opinion, that the force ſtationed at Norfolk might be reduced. Mr. Lee held an oppoſite opinion. He knew Elizabeth river to be very important, and he alſo knew that it was badly protected. If, ſaid Mr. Lee, you do not defend your forts well, you had much better not do it at all. Newport and New York were alſo very important ſtations. Hampton-Roads commands your attention. How, under your preſent eſtabliſhment, would you defend your navy riding in theſe roads? In caſe of a war with England, your little navy muſt fly to your ſhores for ſafety; and when there how are they to be protected?

This battalion not having been raiſed by the Preſident has been tortured into an argument againſt the meaſure, under the belief that the Preſident thought it uſeleſs. Mr Lee ſaid, he was diſpoſed to pay the higheſt reſpect to the Preſident of the United States, and he was happy to hear other gentlemen unaccuſtomed to expreſs ſuch reſpect, on this occaſion uniting with him. But he was, notwithſtanding, not diſpoſed to ſacrifice his own opinion though he thought the conduct of the Preſident had been otherwiſe ſatisfactorily explained by a gentleman who had gone before him in the debate.

Mr Lee wiſhed gentlemen to feel the full force of thoſe remarks which had, enforced the great weight of artillery in military operations. In the various campaigns conducted by the chief that was now no more we were without artillery, in conſequence of which much American blood had been ſpilled. From the want of artillery we had loſt NINETY SIX. In the loſs of that place a fatal blow had been inflicted upon our arms. One engineer of talents would have ſaved it.

He was not diſpoſed, by adopting the motion, to cut up by the roots the only military ſchool we have left. It was within our power, and it was undoubtedly our duty to retrench all uſeleſs expenditure of public monies. But he held it to be a ſtill higher duty not to hazard the welfare of the country. If you are determined to reduce the army, ſtrike at the infantry and cavalry. The evil which you will then do may be ſoon repaired A few weeks will make ſoldiers of this deſcription. But, if by a wanton blow, you deſtroy ſcience, ſtudy, and experience, you cannot ſoon repair the loſs.

The Speaker ſaid he roſe to obſerve that it was not in order to make uſe of arguments derived from the execution of a law by the Preſident, as no conſtitutional controul could be exerciſed by this houſe.

Mr Macon ſaid that the true queſtion was whether the houſe thought it neceſſary at this time to raiſe the additional battalion. Does ſuch a ſtate of things exiſt as requires its being raiſed? If it does not, it ought not to be raiſed, the nominal exiſtence of the battalion on paper to the contrary notwithſtanding. As it never yet in reality exiſted, and we had done very well without it, he ſaw no occaſion why we ſhould call it into being now. As to the alledged uſe of it at a future period, he thought the idea futile. For then twenty battalions, for aught we can ſay, may be thought neceſſary.

Gentlemen had ſaid that the old argument of ſaving public money had been uſed. Mr Macon ſaid he thought the argument a very good one on all occaſions. On all occaſions unleſs a good reaſon could be aſſigned for ſpending the public money, it ought not to be ſpent.

Suppoſe you raiſe the battalion. Experience will ſoon demonſtrate its uſeleſſneſs; and then you will diſcharge the men, and give them three months pay to go home with.

We have been told that in a certain event, not very improbable, the weſtern poſts will be ſtruck at; and we ſhall be obliged to go to war. Mr Macon hoped that the days of alarm were paſt, and the reign of terror over—From whom was this blow to come? He did not know any nation likely to ſtrike at our poſts. We had got, it was ſaid, a treaty with France. If ſo, we had nothing to fear from that quarter.

If no greater ſum than 45,000 dollars was ſaved by the propoſed reduction, he ſhould ſtill be for it, as he thought the additional battalion altogether uſeleſs.

Mr Kitchell made a few remarks, not heard, and concluded with moving the taking the yeas and nays, for which a ſufficient number of members roſe.

Mr Champlin *in the firſt part of his ſpeech was not heard, owing to our exclusion from within the bar.*

When heard, he ſaid, that he had been among thoſe who thought the aggreſſions of France not only juſtified, but called for a declaration of war from us. He had been for taking the direct road. But as other gentlemen had differed from him in opinion, he had voted for the new regiment of artillery, as a meaſure calculated, in connection with other meaſures, to produce that, ſtep by ſtep, which he could not directly obtain. He had therefore voted for the additional regiment then as a temporary arrangement.

But though when firſt formed he voted for the regiment as a part of the ſyſtem of defenſive meaſures, he now thought it would be permanently uſeful.

In reply to the remarks of gentlemen, he could aſſure them that ſeveral officers had already been appointed.

When at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion Congreſs had manifeſted a diſpoſition to deſtroy every military arrangement, they had, notwithſtanding, been impreſſed with the expediency of maintaining the two regiments of artillery. Nothing had ſince occurred to change his opinion.

Mr. Randolph ſaid that all the attention he had beſtowed on the ſubject convinced him of the juſtneſs of the ideas expreſſed by the gentleman from North Carolina. The true queſtion had been miſrepreſented. That did not conſiſt in eſtimating, abſtractedly conſidered, in relation to a future period, the benefits or inconveniences attached to an increaſe in the eſtabliſhment of artillery. The ſimple queſtion was whether this additional body was neceſſary now. That it was not neceſſary he was fully convinced, as it had been diſpenſed with in periods of apprehenſion and danger. This conviction confirmed him in his adherence to thoſe ideas which had been forcibly expreſſed by the member from North Carolina.

The houſe had been told by a gentleman from South Carolina that from tenderneſs to the militia he would diſpence with their ſervices. In my opinion, ſaid Mr. Randolph, this is a miſtaken tenderneſs. It was a kind of tenderneſs, that neither he wiſhed to manifeſt nor did the militia themſelves deſire to receive. In a ſimilar ſtrain of affected tenderneſs a Roman Emperor had excuſed a Roman Senate from the exerciſe of their legiſlative duties, and had informed them that from a regard to their eaſe he would paſs laws for them. And that Senate had abjectly returned thanks to the Emperor for his kindneſs to them. He hoped that no ſimilar propoſition would be made to that houſe, or ſimilar anſwer returned by them.

In his belief that this corps was unneceſſary he was confirmed by the remarks that had fallen from the gentleman from Rhode Iſland. That gentleman had informed the houſe that the meaſure had received his approbation as tending to involve the country in war with France. And was the houſe at this day to be called upon to adopt piece meal thoſe meaſures that had been framed for the production of this effect?

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had founded he teſtiſt of party, and had called upon a majority of that houſe to meet with firmneſs what he conceived an honorable political death. He had proclaimed his indiſpoſition to recede from thoſe dignified meaſures that had hitherto been purſued. Mr. Randolph confided in the integrity of the gentleman; and did not entertain a doubt of his receiving his moſt chearful co-operation in that change of meaſures, which he had pourtrayed as impending over the houſe; and he was happy to ſay, that if ſuch diſpoſition were manifeſted by that gentleman, and by thoſe who acted with him it would be met by correſpondent ſentiments of harmony on his ſide of the houſe.

The queſtion was then taken by ayes and noes as follow: Yeas 39, Noes 40.

YEAS

Meſſrs. Alſton, Bailey, Biſhop, R. Brown, Chriſtie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Eggleſton, Emendorf, Goodle, Gregg, Grove, Haun, Heiſter, Holmes, Jackſon, Kitchel, Leib, Lynn, Macon, Muhlenburg, New, Randolph, Swibe, J. Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Sumpter, Taliaferr, Thompſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, Van Cortland, Varnum 39.

NAYS.

Meſſrs Baer, Bartlett, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, J Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickſon, Edmond, Evans, Foſter, Freeman, Glen, C Goodrich, E Goodrich, Griſwold, Henderſon, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S Lee, Morris Nott, Otis, Page, Parker, Pinckney, Pitt, Powel, J Reed, N Reed, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C Smith, Tenney, Thatcher, J, C Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadſworth, Williams, Woods. 46.

Mr. H. Lee reported a bill *concerning the diſtrict of* COLUMBIA, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of claims, made report on the petition of Mr. L'Enfant, that the petitioner had no juſt claim againſt the government of the United States—which report was read a ſecond time by unanimous conſent, and agred to without diviſion.

Mr. Cooper called up his reſolution for appointing a committee, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act directing the valuation of dwelling-houſes, and enumeration of ſlaves.

On the motion of Mr. Otis, ſeconded by Mr. Griſwold, the motion was ſo altered as to make the reference to the committee of ways and means, and then agreed to by the houſe.

Thurſday, December 18.

The reſolution made by Mr. M'Millen, in relation to the diſpoſition and ſituation of lands in the N. W. Territory appropriated to the maintenance of ſchools and religion, was agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed.

Friday, December 19.

Mr. Claiborne laid before the Houſe, a memorial of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, ſtating ſome inconveniences which had ariſen from the want of authority in the governor to iſſue writs of election, in caſe of improper returns; ſuggeſting alſo the want of diſpoſition on the part of Governor Sargent, to have the General Aſſembly organiſed, and ſtating the advantage which would accrue to the territory, if an earlier day for the meeting of the legiſlature was fixed by a law of Congreſs.

On motion,

The ſaid memorial was referred to Mr. Claiborne, Mr. Goodrich, and Mr. Nott, with authority to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr. Davis moved the reference to the ſame committee of certain reſolutions ſubmitted by him to the houſe during the laſt ſeſſion, but then not acted upon, ſtating the alledged exiſtence of ſeveral unconſtitutional laws in the Miſſiſſippi Territory, whereby unjuſtifiable extortions were practiſed on the citizens.

The reſolutions were read: after the reading Mr. Griſwold deſired a poſtponement of the motion for a reference till Monday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Griſwold, from the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the Preſident's ſpeech as relates to the Judiciary of the United States, reported a bill, which having been read twice, was referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday.

Mr. H. Lee from the committee to whom was referred the ſeveral propoſitions made commemorative of the ſervices of George Waſhington, reported a bill for the erection of a Mauſoleum, differing in no other reſpects from the former bill reported, except as to the materials of which the Mauſoleum is to be conſtructed; the preſent bill directing it to be made of ſtone, the former one directing it to be made of marble.

He ſaid that the committee, after maturely conſidering the relative merits of all the plans propoſed, had preferred the Mauſoleum, as well from its ſuperior durability as cheapneſs to any other.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Tueſday.

Monday, Dec. 23.

The motion made on Friday by Mr. Davis, to refer to the committee to whom had been referred a memorial of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Miſſiſſippi Territory on the official conduct of Governor Sargent, the following reſolution; (containing with a ſpecification of unconſtitutional laws enacted by the Governor in conjunction with the Judges, and of ſundry oppreſſive acts committed by him) viz. "Reſolved that the laws paſſed by the Governor and Judges of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, and the petition of Cato Weſt and others, heretofore preſented to the houſe, together with all the documents relative thereto, be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States," was taken up and on the queſtion of reference,

Mr. Griſwold ſaid the whole ſubject, of which the reſolutions now offered formed a part, was already referred to a committee.

The charges laid in the reſolution were ſerious. To refer them would be to give an indirect ſanction to their truth, and he tho't any ſuch ſanction highly improper until they are proved. The committee already appointed had full power to inveſtigate all the facts that exiſted. The reſult of their inveſtigation would be reported, and it would then be time enough to expreſs an opinion on the propoſitions now offered. Theſe ſame reſolutions had been offered to the houſe the laſt ſeſſion, and had then been rejected. Mr Griſwold hoped the ſame courſe would now be purſued.

Mr. Davis ſaid he had always thought that a committee, to aſcertain facts, and to ſhape buſineſs for that houſe, proceeded from a knowledge, that a committee conſiſting of a few members could with more facility, gain a knowledge of thoſe facts than the houſe in its collective capacity could do. He could therefore, ſee no good cauſe for withholding the reſolutions from the ſelect committee, who were appointed to conſider the remonſtrance from the Legiſlature of the Miſſiſſippi Territory. His reſolutions contained facts, and he was ready to ſupport them, from the documents before him. It would be criminal in the houſe to withhold from the committee any facts it was in their power to furniſh. If this reſolution contains miſtatements, let the gentleman from Connecticut ſhow them, and he would readily join in expunging them, ſo as only to let pure facts go to the committee. He wiſhed no impoſition; he wanted only a fair examination into the conduct of Winthrop Sergeant, governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, whoſe adminiſtration had been marked with ſo much reſtleſſneſs and diſcontent; and he believed juſtly. At the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs ſome alleviation was intended to be offered to the diſtreſſes of this oppreſſed people; but their governor had defeated the object by omitting to give notice of the election, as he ought to have done.

He was enjoined by the laws of laſt ſeſſion, to give notice of the election, and to appoint a judge or judges to attend it; he had omitted to do ſo, and had refuſed to iſſue a writ of election (doubting for the firſt time his power.) This conduct had drawn from their legiſlature a remonſtrance which required the further interpoſition of congreſs to enable them to organize their body. This remonſtrance makes a general alluſion to the unconſtitutional laws made by the governor and judges; the reſolution particulariſes thoſe laws, and will bring them in a preciſe manner before the committee. If gentlemen doubted the accuracy of the reſolution, he would convince thoſe, who were not oppoſed to conviction, that it was correct.—[Here Mr. Davis read ſeveral of the laws made by the Governor and Judges of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, and ſome clauſes of the Federal Conſtitution to prove that the laws were unconſtitutional.] Here then are abundant proofs of unconſtitutional and oppreſſive laws, under which the people of that territory labor, and of which they complain; and will this houſe afford no relief, from a tyrant, who has trampled on their rights with a tiger's ſtride, and plucked from them by voracious and diſgraceful laws, their hard earnings?

The Governor of that Territory receives annually a ſalary of 2000 Dollars for his ſervices, and each of the judges a ſalary of 800 dollars per annum. This was ſuppoſed by the law a competent compenſation; their acceptance of thoſe offices for that ſum acknowledges it to be enough; ſtill you find laws here that give the governor a fee of eight dollars on tavern licences, &c. As well might the Preſident of the United States claim fees for giving patents or any other writing to which he affixes his name. The judges of this Territory, who conjointly with the Governor made the laws, have taken care of themſelves—Hear their table of fees, giving to themſelves fees for certain ſervices rendered by them in their judicial capacity. And is not this a ſhameful abuſe of the Legiſlative power they are veſted with? [Here Mr. D. read the table of fees.] Congreſs cannot raiſe their own wages; the Conſtitution has wiſely forbid it, yet Winthrop Sargent and the Judges give themſelves what fees they pleaſe, without regarding the ſpirit of the conſtitution. If this reſolution accompanies the remonſtrance of the Legiſlature of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, the committee will be able to judge whether the Governor withheld the writ of election from a fear of exceeding his power; or whether he did it to prevent the organization of the Legiſlature; for had the Legiſlature been formed, thoſe very laws by which he and the Judges ſatiate their avarice, would have been repealed.

The gentleman from Connecticut ſays, that the reſolution contains direct charges againſt a man high in office, and this houſe ought not to ſanction them until they are proved. I truſt I have proved them by a reference to the laws now before me, and if they are not proved, let the gentleman take the laws and ſhew wherein I am incorrect; and ſo much as is found deſective, let him expunge. The gentleman ſays, that deſpotiſm is charged againſt the governor. Why, ſaid Mr. D what ſtronger proof of tyranny or deſpotiſm can you aſk, than to ſee a man ſet no bounds to his conduct, and who breaks through the limits ſet for him by the ſupreme laws of the land.

It is true this reſolution was offered by me at the laſt ſeſſion, but it was not rejected as the gentleman ſuppoſes, it was not acted upon; but if the gentleman from Connecticut, and other gentlemen on this floor, after ſeeing that Winthrop Sargent has openly violated the conſtitution of the United States, conſider him a fit object to rally round; if after they ſee he has violated the ordinance deſigned for the government of that territory, they conſider him a fit object for them to cling to; if after ſeeing the ſhameful abuſe of legiſlative power veſted in his hands; and his diſgraceful avarice; if after ſeeing and hearing all this, they conſider that he has acted conſiſtently with federal principles, and is entitled to federal ſupport, they will unite, and ſtifle this reſolution here, and never let the committee ſee it—it may be that this reſolution will be loſt to-day—perhaps it would be to-morrow; but the time is approaching, when the conduct of a public officer will not be veiled in this manner—The ſun of federaliſm is nearly ſet—not three months, and it ſets forever.

If this reſolution contained any thing new or ſtrange there would be ſome excuſe for the objections made to a reference; but its having been preſented during the laſt ſeſſion muſt have imprinted the facts charged in it on the minds of every member preſent—beſides this, thoſe complaints have been made from the firſt hour Winthrop Sargent came into office, and have been heard from one extremity of the continent to the other. It is a fact well known, that at the time this man was appointed governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territy, he was hated and deſpiſed by the people of the Weſtern Country. His pride, his inſolence, and tyrannical diſpoſition, had rendered his name odious to the Weſtern Country. In this the gentleman who repreſents the N. W. Territory, and who was nearer the theatre of his actions than I was, can bear me witneſs—Still he was appointed. We felt indignant at the promotion of ſuch a character by our government; but we have guardedly repreſſed our reſentment.

The object, however, for which this man was ſet over us, has not been accompliſhed. His miſſion has failed. Though we felt the juſt indignation of freemen, we had more wit in our reſentment than to commit any extravagant acts that would authoriſe "The Chief who now commands," to ſend "a Heaven born band" among us—We were appriſed of the diſpoſition; we were appriſed that an excuſe was all that was wanted. But the reign of terror is almoſt at an end. If you want to conciliate the affections of the weſtern people, and to bring them over to your adminiſtration, refer this reſolution—if you do this, they will ſuppoſe that the complaints of their fellow citizens are heard and attended to, and that there is a hope of ſpeedy redreſs; but if you reject it the reverſe will be the effect.

You have no idea, ſaid Mr. Davis, of the miſchief this man has done in the Weſtern Country; particularly in the Miſſiſſippi Territory. His conduct has reared a powerful oppoſition to your adminiſtration, which will grow with our growth and increaſe with our ſtrength, unleſs you remedy the evils that oppreſs our ſuffering fellow citizens. His conduct has alienated the affections of the Weſtern people, from your Government; and this effect it will have while our fellow citizens are ſuffered to complain unheard, and the conduct of their oppreſſor is juſtified. Aſk a well informed man from this Territory, or from almoſt any part of the Weſtern Territory, why are you oppoſed to the adminiſtration of the Government?—He will tell you in a moment,—I know, that Winthrop Sargent, Governor of the Miſſiſſippi Territory, has openly violated the Conſtitution of the United States in ſundry inſtances. I know he has outrageouſly violated the ordinance of that Territory. I think he has ſhamefully exerciſed the Legiſlative Power put in his hands, by making it a cloak under which he has exacted the moſt exorbitant fees from the people to gratify his avarice—I know he has never received even a ſhake from the Chief Magiſtrate for all this.—I condemn Winthrop Sargent but a ſmall ſcrip of a

great body; I am acquainted with the pulsations of that vein: I know it beats towards ariſtocracy; I know it ſwells with tyranny and deſpotiſm; I conſider the great body that feeds this ſmall vein as alſo contaminated.—This will be the anſwer you will receive; and this will eternally be the language you will hear from thoſe people, until you releaſe them from the tyrannical bondage under which they are laid by the oppreſſions of theſe federal governments.

Mr. Otis was averſe the laſt ſeſſion, when this ſubject was before the houſe, to commit himſelf by a vote without poſſeſſing an accurate knowledge of the circumſtances attending it. The ſame want of information under which he then labored he ſtill felt. Caſting his eyes over the reſolutions juſt read he diſcovered that they contained two ſerious declarations; the firſt that laws hoſtile to the happineſs and proſperity of the citizens of the Miſſiſippi territory, and at variance with the Conſtitution, had been paſſed under malignant intentions.

On the truth of theſe declarations Mr Otis was not prepared to decide. He required that information, which the committee already appointed would be moſt likely to furniſh. If the gentleman from Kentucky had moved the appointment of a committee, either to enquire into the expediency of repealing thoſe laws that were complained of, or to report facts whereon an impeachment could be grounded, he would have purſued the uſual courſe... but when he commits a ſpeech to writing (for by no other name could he deſignate the ſtring of reſolutions which he had moved) criminating in terms of harſhneſs the conduct of a public officer, he conſidered him as propoſing an unprecedented ſtep. As well might he move to refer what had fallen from him in debate this day.

In his opinion Mr. Otis ſaid, the ſubject, deſired by the gentleman from Kentucky could be accompliſhed with much greater propriety in the uſual way, than in that now propoſed.

But, the gentleman aſks, if the charges are true that are contained in the reſolutions, why not paſs them? If falſe why not expunge them? How ſaid Mr. Otis are theſe charges proved? He confided in the veracity of the gentleman; and was perſuaded that he would not ſay what he did not himſelf believe; but his belief could not impart to other gentlemen the ſame ſtrength of conviction with himſelf.

If the people of this territory are really oppreſſed, if they groan under the preſſure of tyrannical & unconſtitutional laws, let thoſe laws be examined, and repealed. But when he found a gentleman coming from the neighbourhood of the territory, actuated by perſonal and local conſiderations, and animated by a zeal that dictated ſentiments, which in cooler moments the gentleman himſelf would not approve, he could not avoid heſitating in taking his opinions as the guide of his vote.

This, ſir, ſaid Mr. Otis, is not a queſtion of federaliſm or anti federaliſm. If the ſun of federaliſm, as the gentleman from Kentucky aſſerts, be ſet; if the adminiſtration be changed; may not ſuch a meaſure as this ſtrike back upon its authors and produce a change in the tide of events—If the ſun of federaliſm be ſet, would it not be unkind in us the very day after it, to ſuffer the gentlemen to injure themſelves by ſuch an act?

I hope continued Mr. Otis that the ſun of federaliſm is not ſet. If it really be ſet, I hope that the ſatellite which that gentleman inhabits will not ſoon experience the want of its animating and protecting influence. I believe it is not ſet, and ardently hope that that quarter of the union, as well as all the reſt, will long continue to feel its vivifying effects.

It might be proper to repeal the obnoxious laws, whoſe branding with corrupt motives thoſe who enacted them. Mr. O. is concluded with declaring that in the accompliſhment of this purpoſe, if examination and enquiry warranted it, as well as in every proper ſtep to gratify the citizens of the Miſſiſippi territory, he would heartily concur.

(To be continued.)

Tueſday, December 23, 1800.

The bill for the erection of a Mauſoleum to GEORGE WASHINGTON was again before the Houſe; when after a debate, protracted beyond the uſual hour of adjournment, the queſtion was taken by yeas and nays on the engroſſment of the bill for a third reading, and carried Yeas 43—Nays 40.

The bill does not decide the dimenſions or the poſition of the Mauſoleum; but appropriates 200,000 Dollars for its erection.

The debate was in ſome parts of it, deſultory, tedious, and unintereſting; and in others, forcible, and ſpirited. In particular the eloquence of Mr. Harper and Mr. Randolph was lofty and impreſſive; in the colliſion of opinion, the ordinary rules of decorum were proſtrated; and language, indignant and ſarcaſtic, impeaching perſonal motive, was reciprocated with keen ſeverity.

(Debate in our next)

The Houſe then adjourned to this day week.

SALEM, December 11.

On Thurſday arrived at this port, the ſhip Brutus, William Brown, commander, in 32 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algiers. Capt. Brown informs—that the United States frigate George Waſhington, captain Bainbridge ſailed for Conſtantinople the 19th of October; having on board the Algerine general of Marine, and ſuite, with preſents, &c. for the grand Seignor. The dey of Algiers by force *compelled* captain Bainbridge to perform this ſervice, and threatened, in caſe of refuſal war to the United States, and ſlavery to the officers and crew of the George Waſhington. The dey alſo inſiſted, that the ſhip Brutus captain B. ſhould unlade and go to the iſle of Rhodes, for a cargo of Turks—no pay or freight to be allwed—but the voyage to be conſidered as a favour granted by the United States, through the influence of the American Conſul Mr. O'Brien, and the ſhip's being private property and having a periſhable cargo on board ſhe was excuſed from this ſervice. Captain Brown embraced this favorable moment, fearing a further requiſition, and quit Algiers, Oct. 25.

Captain Brown brought diſpatches to the ſecretary of State, containing the particulars of this extraordinary affair. Mr. O'Brien and captain Bainbridge had remonſtrated, but were obliged to comply, to prevent a more ſerious difficulty. Two days out from Algiers, captain Brown was brought to by the Britiſh brig Camella; the lieutenant of which informed, that ſhe was bound for Egypt, with diſpatches from lord Keith; and that his lordſhip, with the fleet and tranſports under his command, was deſtined for Egypt. On arriving at Gibraltar, no one was permitted to land from the Brutus, becauſe ſhe was from the Barbary coaſt; but an American, a reſident there, came along ſide, and informed, That the French marched into Leghorn on the 16th of October agreeably to the ſtipulation of the treaty with the Emperor—that the inhabitants were much exaſperated at the meaſure, and that it had excited conſiderable commotion in that unfortunati city. The day the Brutus arrived at Gibraltar, an American ſhip, owned, by Murray and Mumford, of New-York, ſailed and was captured by ſome Spaniſh gun boats in a few hours—ſhe had previouſly been boarded by the ſame boats, and cautioned againſt entering Gibraltar, it being declared in a ſtate of blockade by his catholic majeſty.

However ſhe did enter and ſell her cargo of flour—ſhe was carried to Algeziras, and would probably be condemned. The gentleman alſo informed, that the plague at Cadiz, continued its ravages, and that it had ſpread into the interior of Spain, that it was at Malaga; and hat in conſequence the Engliſh at Gibraltar were very ſtrict in their quarantine regulations. The next day capt. B. took advantage of the convoy of two frigates, which had under their protection 38 tranſports, moſt of them full of troops, bound to Lisbon—before they got through the gut, a weſterly wind ſprung up, which obliged the whole fleet to put into the Bay of Tutean, on the Barbary coaſt—found there, 7 ſail of the line, and 45 tranſports with more troops. Next day was joined by Lord Keith, with four more ſail of the line, and a number of frigates. —The fleet all that day and night were buſily employed in watering, not being able to procure a ſupply at Gibraltar owing to the dry ſeaſon. Next day ſailed with part of the fleet for Lisbon, leaving Lord Keith with the reſidue, and moſt all the troops at Tutean Bay—from whence it was conjectured that he was to ſail for Egypt. Capt. Brown left the fleet that night.

The United States ſhould immmediately have ſix ſtout frigates in the Mediterranean, to keep Rogues in awe. Should any accident happen to the George Waſhington, in her paſſage to or from Conſtantinople, the government of the United States will be obliged to reimburſe the Dey all damages he may ſuſtain thereby, or his moſt Potent Majeſty will order his corſairs to capture American Veſſels.

Among the preſents ſent to the Grand Seignor were one hundred black ſlaves, 50 of them females—lyons, tygers, leopards, oſtriches, &c &c. valued at ſeveral millions of dollars. Precious cargo for an American Government ſhip!—Captain Bainbridge was obliged to hoiſt the Standard of Algiers at his main-top-gallant-maſt-head, inſtead of the American Pendant!

The George Waſhington ſailed on the 19th of October, upon her new voyage, and may return to this country poſſibly in July next. She had carried out to the Algerine Government large ſupplies of ſtores, which were received on account of the annual ſtipulated payments from the United States. The Engliſh had offered a frigate for this purpoſe, but the Dey did not like to truſt them, for fear they would ſecure the treaſure to themſelves, as there had been a ſerious miſunderſtanding with them.—Several Daniſh veſſels were forcibly taken into poſſeſſion, and ordered for the iſle of Rhodes upon a ſimilar buſineſs with the Waſhington.—

The Engliſh Conſul was at firſt refuſed a reception at Algiers, but was finally permitted to remain there.

Notwithſtanding the treatment captain Bainbridge received from the Dey, the American conſul and flag is more reſpected there than any of the European nations.—The Algerine told Capt. Bainbridge that he ought to conſider it a great mark of the Dey's favor, to go upon his Majeſty's ſpecial buſineſs to the Grand Signior—adding, that it was an honor he would confer on very few others. There are about 2300 European ſlaves in Algiers—ſome of them from the firſt families in Europe. The place appears very ſtrong, but 6 or 8 Seventy Fours could batter it to pieces.

The policy of the Engliſh Government is againſt a meaſure ſo important to the commercial world—A petty Deſpot of a Piratical State, with a ſmall marine force, commands homage and reſpect from all the Chriſtian World. O tempora! O mores!

Mr. O'Brien had written home to the American Government, requeſting that another Conſul might be ſent out to ſupercede him.

NEW-YORK, December 17.

Hamburgh Papers in the German language to the 24th October inclusive, were received yeſterday at the office of the Mercantile Advertiſer by the brig Thomas. They detail a number of intereſting articles, of which the following are the outlines:—

On the 15th October a plot was diſcovered at Paris for ſetting fire to the opera houſe; and about the ſame time an unſucceſsful attempt was made to fire the powder magazine.

On the 9th October, the Firſt Conſul received an intimation that a plot was in agitation to aſſaſſinate him in the evening as he quitted the Opera Houſe; that eleven conſpirators had pledged themſelves to each other for the performance of the deed; and that it would be prudent in the Conſul to decline going thither.—"I will go," ſaid Buonaparte; and having made the neceſſary arrangements, named Moreau as *his ſucceſſor* in the Conſulate, he went to the Opera, in his accuſtomed manner, unattended. The conſpirators being known, the officers of police took ſuitable precautions, and arreſted two of the principals, who confeſſed their criminal intention, and diſcovered their accomplices, amongſt whom were Barrere Deſtrem, and Lamarque. Diligent ſearch was making for the remainder. The perſon to whoſe friendſhip the Conſul is indebted for the diſcovery of the plot is ſaid to be an emigrant who had received permiſſion from the government to return to his native country.

General La Fayette, a name highly diſtinguiſhed in the annals of our independence, is talked of as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States. One of his daughters, it is added, is on the point of marriage with Lucien Buonaparte.

An embargo, which it was imagined would be of ſhort duration, has been laid on all French veſſels at Bourdeaux; the cauſe not made public.

In the convention of amity lately concluded with this country, it is ſaid to be ſtipulated, that an indemnity for ſpoliations, &c. to the amount of 20 millions of livres, ſhall be paid by France to America, at a period and in a manner, hereafter to be fixed; and that, for the enſuing four years, no treaty ſhall be concluded between the latter and Great-Britain until the conditions of it are made known to the French Government, and receive its approbation.

The French armies in Germany are progreſſing, though ſlowly, into the heart of the Empire; and the moſt active exertions are employed on the part of the Emperor to make a deſperate and effectual reſiſtance whenever circumſtances ſhall render it neceſſary to employ the whole energies of Auſtria.

The Engliſh ſtil maintain the blockade of Cadiz, and threaten to ſet fire to the town.—The Governor and 30,000 of the inhabitants, have fled into the country, to avoid the peſtilence which had carried off 10,000 people 11,000 were lying ſick, & 26,000 had recovered.

A letter from Frankfort, under date of October 18th, ſays, "In the night of the 12th three couriers arrived at the head-quarters of General Moreau, who ſet off immediately for Paris, accompanied by ſeveral of his officers, and paſſed through Cronſtadt to Straſburgh on the 14th. Lecourbe went off before him to take command of the armed force, and general St. Suzanne ſucceeds Moreau, ad interim."

Apartments are fitting up at Mentz for the Chief Conſul, who in ends reſiding there during the Congreſs, ſhould it meet at Luneville, as is expected. In the mean time Buonaparte and Talleyrand are ſaid to be buſily employed in drawing out a plan for a General Peace, in which the intereſts of all parties will be conſulted to give it permanency.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hamburgh, to a reſpectable Houſe in this city, dated 23d October.

"Although a new armiſtice has taken place between the Emperor and the French and the Engliſh have been trying whether they could alſo make up their differences; the reſult of both appears to be ſtill dubious—and the Negociations with the latter are reported to be broken off already—If peace on the continent ſhould take place, it is believed the differences with England will not be ſoon ſettled."

WASHINGTON, December 22.

We underſtand that in the progreſs of the negociations attending the French Treaty, the commiſſioners on the part of France laboriouſly ſtrove to obtain the reſtoration of the Treaty of 1778, and offered in caſe that was reſtored an indemnification for ſpoliated property; but ſtated that in caſe that treaty was not reinſtated, the claims of the American government for indemnities made under that treaty, ought not to be allowed. Our commiſſioners, in conformity to inſtructions received, declared the reinſtatement of the Treaty of '78 to be altogether inadmiſſible; but endeavored for a conſiderable length of time to obtain compenſation for illegal ſeizures, without connecting therewith the condition inſiſted upon by the French commiſſion. They however failed in the accompliſhment of this object, and finally ſubmitted the conſideration of indemnities to future negociation.

The votes of the Electors of Rhode-Iſland, contrary to all the printed accounts, have been given as follow:

For John Adams	4
C. C. Pinckney	3
John Jay	1

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tueſday, December 30, 1800.

From the AURORA.

The ſituation of America under our bleſſed adminiſtration derives every day ſome new luſtre—as if the character of the country was not already ſufficiently humbled by paying a tribute to the *Dey* of Algiers, and to the Dey's *Cook*—the frigate named *George Waſhington* has by a peculiarity of blindneſs & fatality, been put in the power of the Barbarians!

At the ſame moment we learn of a *tribute* exacted by Great Britain through the *private* agency of *Sitgreaves*. We candidly confeſs, that this laſt meaſure does not meet our implicit credit—though conſidering what has paſſed and the *fitneſs* of the agent for ſuch a buſineſs, that it is not altogether improbable.

Under all circumſtances, however, the bluſtering and bombaſtic *brimborion* ſhould not be forgotten of—"*millions for defence but not a cent for tribute!*"

VOTES
FOR
Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

States.	Jefferſon.	Burr.	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jay.
New-Hampſhire			6	6	
Maſſachuſetts			16	16	
Rhode-Iſland			4	3	1
Connecticut			9	9	
Vermont			4	4	
New-York	12	12			
New-Jerſey			7	7	
Pennſylvania	8	8	7	7	
Delaware			3	3	
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia	21	21			
Kentucky					
Tenneſſee	3	3			
North-Carolina	8	8	4	4	
South-Carolina	8	8			
Georgia	4	4			
	69	69	65	64	1

WANTED *in the Pariſhes of Dryſdale and St. Stephen, a Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Church.—There is a good Glebe belonging to ſaid Pariſhes, containing 525 acres, in good order for cropping, and thirty buſhels of wheat ſown. A pretty good ſubſcription can be obtained.*

James Upſhaw.
Wm. Lyne.
Edw'd Hill.

December 24, 1800. (T3w)

A LOT to LEASE.

To be leaſed on ground rent for ever,

A LOT OF GROUND,

ON the main ſtreet, between mr. Horſely's and mr Tucker's.—The ſituation of this property is ſuch as to make it an object to any one diſpoſed to build.—For terms apply to *John Walker*, or in his abſence to *Samuel Paine*.

December 20, 1800. (3t)

THE SUBSCRIBER,

LIVING convenient to Mr Harris's, Mr Blair's and Mrs. Vanet's Schools, wiſhes to inform any perſons who are deſirous of Boarding their children, that ſhe will accommodate them on the moſt reaſonable terms, and the greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid to them.

Ann L. Meredith.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1800. (3t)

Stevensburg Academy.

AT a meeting of the truſtees of the Eſſex Academy on December 18th 1800, James Ogilvie was unanimouſly elected Profeſſor of that Seminary.

By order of the Truſtees,
W. C. Williams, *Sec'ry.*

The ſubſcriber will remove to Stevensburg on the 15th of January, 1801, when he will be ready to receive pupils and prepared to proſecute the courſe of inſtruction delineated in the advertiſement reſpecting the Eſſex Academy. Suitable accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured at Stevensburg, or in its immediate vicinity—the charge for board and waſhing will be 25l. per annum, every boarder finding his own bed and bedding.

J. Ogilvie.

P. S. Many circumſtances concurred to induce the ſubſcriber to become a candidate for the Profeſſorſhip at Stevensburg: The conjunction of two inſtructers in Tappahannock, where one was fully competent to teach as many pupils as were likely to aſſemble, obviouſly tended to circumſcribe the ſphere of their profeſſional uſefulneſs and abridge their individual emoluments, not to add that the contiguity of two ſchools compoſed of boys of different ages, was productive of many petty inconveniences. His removal to Stevensburg, whilſt it preſents to the ſubſcriber a ſituation more auſpicious to the ſucceſs of his exertions, will enable his amiable and accompliſhed friend Thomas Ritchie, to diſplay his diſtinguiſhed talents in an ampler theatre, and exert them with more unfettered energy.

J. Ogilvie.

Richmond, December 26, 1800.

School at Tappahannock.

THE public are reſpectfully informed, that the removal of James Ogilvie to Stevensburg has devolved the exclusive direction of the School at Tappahannock upon the ſubſcriber. The want of a more competent inſtructor has determined him to extend the ſphere of his inſtructions to more general ſcience and more advanced claſſes. He will be prepared to teach Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Grammar, the Belle Lettres, ſome branches of natural Philoſophy, and Political Economy. His terms will be 30 Dollars per annum, to be paid Quarterly and the firſt Quarter in advance. The ſchool will meet on the 10th of January.

The profeſſion of an Inſtructor has been too long neglected & diſhonored; The radical profeſſion of ſociety, the profeſſion which can alone awaken and nationalize the energies of reaſon, which alone can tranſfuſe into the mind of the riſing generation the principles of ſcience, and the ſentiments of juſtice, and organiſe public opinion upon the foundations of immutable truth, has encountered in America the ſame prejudices which ſcholaſtic inſtitutions, and oligarchical diſtinctions have attached to it in Europe.

It is not to be expected that theſe prejudices ſhall vaniſh until men ſhall more clearly ſee their abſurdity—until the advantages of this profeſſion ſhall be more clearly exhibited—until a more liberal ſyſtem of Inſtruction ſhall be introduced into the Schools. This conviction has induced the ſubſcriber to devote all the Energies of his mind to his preſent profeſſion. He conſcientiouſly believes he can aid in the developement of a more liberal ſyſtem. Nothing could ſo much gratify his vanity or his Philanthrophy, as the advancement of his purpoſe. Nothing can ſo much animate his Effort, as the proſpect of ſucceſs!

To ſuch as may doubt his Qualifications for the arduous office, which he has undertaken to diſcharge, a ſufficient apology has been already offered. Had any one been equally willing and more competent to diſcharge this office, to him would he have willingly reſinquiſhed its Reſponſibility. Thus bound by duty, he ſhould conceive himſelf unworthy of his office if he had not already anticipated all its difficulties: But thus bound, he ſhould conceive himſelf ſtill more unworthy of it if he had not prepared to meet them with fearleſſneſs and Zeal.

Thomas Ritchie.

December 15, 1800.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt made to us by Col. William Cannon of Buckingham for purpoſes therein mentioned. We ſhall proceed to ſell on Saturday the 10th of January, 1801, at John Anderſon's Tavern viz. Charles, Frank, John, Major, Kitt, Lewis, Lucy & Charity, for caſh.

William Anderſon } Truſtees.
Daniel Bagby }

December 27, 1800. (12)

FOR CASH.

On Thurſday, 1ſt day of January, 1801, at Mr Richard Bowler's Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be SOLD,

Two likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Joſeph Lewis, dec. of Powhatan county, one of which is a very good carpenter, the other a good ſawyer.

Thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward on that day, otherwiſe this notice will be pled in bar,

By the *Executors.*

Likewiſe, on the ſame day and place, will be hired, for one year, ſeveral Negroes, conſiſting of men and women, belonging to the eſtate of William Lewis, deceaſed, of Henrico,

By the *Adminiſtrator.*

Powhatan, December 20, 1800.

Stop the Thief!

Stolen, on the night of the 13th inſtant, from the neighbourhood of Fluvanna courthouſe—a pair of handſome

SORREL HORSES:

One about 5 feet high, the other a little upwards—the largeſt has three white feet, the other has one, I believe the right hind foot—they have both full blaze faces, almoſt preciſely alike: if they are together they will be noticed as an excellent match. Whoever will deliver them at Col. Richardſon's or Mr. Strange's in Fluvanna, ſhall receive one hundred dollars reward.

George C. Thompſon.

THE

NOTED HORSE

Old Fitz-Partner,

A BEAUTIFUL BAY.

SIXTEEN hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Morton's Traveller, was bred by col. John Taylor of Richmond county, and came out of Selima, who was imported by col. Tasloe of Maryland, which is given up by the best judges to be the finest mare ever brought to America, and a near defcendant of the Godolphin Arabian Fitz-Partner was bred by gen. Meade of Amelia, his dam was got by the imported horfe Ariftotle, grandam by the noted horfe Writtington, great grandam by Jolly Roger, his great great grandam a Double Beau, out of an importedmare, the property of col. Francis Eppes Fitz. Partner's dam was likewife the dam of the well known horfes Old Cefar, Pilgrim, Tippo-Saib and Clodius, which are all ranked amongft the firft covering horfes now in being. As to Fitz-Partner's colts I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he ftood five feafons at one ftand.

The above horfe will ftand the enfuing feafon at my ftable in Charlotte county, on Staunton river, five miles below Cole's ferry, to commence the 15th day of March, and expire the laft day of July, at Six Dollars the lean, Fifteen Dollars the feafon, and a Half Dollar to the groom, the leap and groom money to be paid down, and a note fent with the mares for fifteen dollars, payable the firft day of November, which may be difcharged by the payment of ten dollars, by the firft day of October. Good and extenfive low ground paturage very rich, gratis, divided into two feparate fences, one of which will be exclufively appropriated to mares with colts. The greateft care will be taken to prevent efcapes or accidents of any kind, but no liability for either. Gentlemen who think proper to have their mares fed, fhall have any kind of grain at the market price; fervants fent with the mares boarded gratis. I fhall ftrive to give general fatisfaction, as I expect to keep a good horfe at the fame place for feveral feafons. All thofe who think proper to fend mares to the above mentioned horfe, living near South-Boston, will crofs in the cove on Staunton river, nearly againft the ftable.

Edward Jordan.

December 16, 1800 w4t

STOCK

OF THE UNITED STATES

I WILL give the higheft current price for the Six per Cent. Stock of the United States.

A DUNSCOMB.

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1800 (w4)

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 14th day of November, 1800.

John Purnal, Pl.
VERSUS
Thos. Crutcher, John Sanders & Margaret his wife, William Sneed, John Sneed, Landon Sneed, Archilles Sneed Sarah Sneed and Elizabeth Sneed, children & repreſentatives of Mary Sneed, dec. formerly Mary Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, Sarah Crutcher, Thomas Crutcher, and Leabert Crutcher, ſons and repreſentatives of William Crutcher, deceaſed; Coleman Crutcher, William Crutcher, Robert Crutcher, Charles Fouſhee and Lucy his wife, John Fouſhee and Sarah his wife, Benjamin Ficklin and Suſanna his wife, and Elizabeth Sneed, legal repreſentatives and heirs of Hugh Crutcher, deceaſed, and Henry Crutcher, which ſaid defendants are the lawful repreſentatives and heirs of Leonard Crutcher, dec. deſts. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, except Henry Crutcher, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, IT IS ORDERD, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of March term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Richmond newſpapers for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy,
Teſte,
BOLLING BRANCH, D. C. C.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on Deep Creek in Amelia County, wo black horſes—one about four feet ten or eleven inches high, ſeven years old laſt Spring, neither docked nor branded and appraiſed to twenty pounds—the other about four feet eight inches high, ſeven or eight years old laſt ſpring, his near hind foot white, with a ſtar in his forehead and a ſlip on his noſe, long mane and ſwitch tale and appraiſed to twenty four pounds—both theſe horſes trot and gallop only.

John Morgan.

September 3, 1800

For ſale at this Office,

A MAP OF THE RIVER RHINE,

From Nimeguen to Baſle;

Shewing the actual SEAT of WAR, between the French and Auſtrians.

—*ALSO*—

A MAP

Shewing the SEAT of WAR in GERMANY and ITALY, 1800.

Sept. 1.

Domeſtic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since firſt diſcovered by Dr. Church, it has reſtored to Health many Thouſands of the moſt Emaciated Objects, both Aſthmatic and Conſumptive that were ever known to exiſt, in Europe, America and the Weſt-Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been uſed without effect, and the moſt eminent of the Faculty conſulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,	Sore Throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed Phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of Blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt	Soreneſs of the breaſt
Hooping Cough,	and Stomach, &c.
Epelptic, or	Falling Fits,

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all Diſorders of the Breaſts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a liſt of upwards of One Thouſand Atteſted Caſes of Cure, may be ſeen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the moſt Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleaſantneſs, Safety, Expedition, Eaſe and Certainty, is infinitely ſuperior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is ſo certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one inſtance whatever, of effectually curing that diſagreeable diſorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thouſands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the leaſt particle of Mercury, ſee the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greateſt ſafety on the moſt delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tendereſt Infants.

The Proprietor is ſo certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any perſon on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other ſympton of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a diſſipated life—Exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam

Is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thouſands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak Female Conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem; corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, & correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe irritating, diaboliical compoſitions which are ſo ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwary

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequeaces of youthful excels, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this Medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs, ſoon removed, and ſpeedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciations, where long meet the happieſt change.

To fill up the meaſure of its excellencies, and happineſs, and health to be enjoyed, is juſtly, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable cures and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented; he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is ſold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulſions,	Hiſteria,
Epelptic, or	Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine Its virtues are abſolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no inſtance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perſeverance) the moſt dreadful Fits ever known. One caſe of Cure is ſubjoined out of a conſiderable number, as proof of its Efficacy atteſted before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, Middleſex, do make oath, That I was grievouſly afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in ſo violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me daſhing myſelf to pieces. They would generally laſten me five, ſix, and often ſeven hours; in conſequence of which my conſtitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who preſcribed his Antiſpaſmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the moſt dreadful Fits, and reſtored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and ſaith, that it is now two years ſince he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-Houſe, this twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Deſtroying Worms in Children and Grown Perſons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be adminiſtered to children of all ages, and to grown perſons with the greateſt ſafety; are ſingularly efficacious for Groſs Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Meaſles and Fevers: alſo as a Phyſic in the ſpring and fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and ſold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Diſpenſary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

The Celebrated Eye-Salve,

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For ſeveral years univerſally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunneſs, Dryneſs, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakneſs, or from accidents, ſuch as Blows, Duſt, Lime, or any thing elſe being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakneſs of Sight, in Deſtruction of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Meaſles, and Fevers: It is ſingularly efficacious in deſtroying of all Watery and Groſs Humours, and in ſtrengthening the Sight. In ſhort, there is no diſeaſe to which the Eye is ſubject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greateſt danger of loſing their ſight. A conſiderable number of caſes may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,

FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The moſt efficacious remedy ever diſcovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the moſt violent caſes; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with ſafety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents.

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Conſumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED

The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is univerſally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the moſt pleaſant, wholeſome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful reſtorative ever adopted, for perſons of all ages, but particularly thoſe of the above deſcription; as it will infallibly ſtrengthen, and eventually repair a bad conſtitution.

It is taken for breakfaſt inſtead of foreign tea, and as our firſt ailment in the morning is deſigned to recruit the waſte of the body from the night's inſenſible perſpiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to ſuch purpoſes, as all will allow; it unnerves and wears the ſubſtance of the ſolids—This ſubſtitute is profeſſionally approved as a ſalutary and nouriſhing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is for many efficacious in ſpecies of nervous weakneſs, trembling of the limbs, loſs of appetite, (particularly in the morning) depreſſion of ſpirits, windy complaints.——It ſpeedily relieves the head and ſtomach in gouty or rheumatic caſes; and in caſes of weak digeſtion, but particularly after making too free with the conſtitution, by an immoderate uſe of wine, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily ſuited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by ſome of the firſt families in the United States and in the Weſt Indies, for its nourihing and inrigorating properties; and in bilious caſes, where the appetite has failed, it is a ſovereign remedy.

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York,

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter.

This Plaiſter (the invention of a German Phyſician, who adminiſtered it in Germany with the greateſt ſucceſs) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a ſhort time.

Prepared and ſold by Dr. Church, at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-Street, New York

Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and ſpeedily cured, by the application of

The Genuine Vegetable Lotion.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,
DR. JAMES CHURCH,
At his Diſpenſary, Waſhington-ſtreet, New-York.

The Proprietor, from having adminiſtered it ſeveral years, with the greateſt ſucceſs in England, is confident it is unrivalled by any Lotion or Cofmetic whatever. It ſpeedily removes all kinds of Eruptions, Freckles and Sun Burns, and leaves a Clear Smooth Skin. He therefore recommends it to every perſon ſo afflicted, as an Efficacious and Infallible Cure.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Diſpenſary, New-York: & ſold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. p. inter Richmond Virginia.*

I WANT to hire for the enſuing year, a few COOPERS.

Joſeph Gallego.

November 7, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 300, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by myſelf or overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING,

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (t. f.)

Laſt Notice.

ANY perſon or perſons indebted to me, or the late concern of AUBIN LAFOREST & CO. are requeſted for the laſt time, to come forward and ſettle their accounts, as no more indulgence can be granted.

Aubin Laforeſt

With grateful acknowledgments to a generous public and to his friends in general, offers to ſell for Caſh only, at his Retail Store, between Meſſrs. Gilliat & Kirby's and Mr. Joſeph Gallego's,

A general & complete aſſortment of

Groceries,

Glaſs & China Ware,

In ſmall and large Sets.

Richmond, December 9, 1800.

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Aſſortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

Quills,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

Joſeph Gallego

Has received by the brig Eliza, lately arrived at Norfolk, from Madeira,

A parcel of Choice

LONDON PARTICULAR

Old Madeira WINE,

Which he offers for Sale by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Quarter and Half Quarter Cask.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away laſt evening, a girl, by the name of

MOLLY;

She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle ſize, very fond of ſmoaking, when ſpoken to has a ſmiling look—her clothing ſhe will change often I ſuppoſe, as ſhe has ſome variety, and will procure free papers if ſhe ſhould leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raiſed in the eſtate of the rev. Price Davies, dec. of Newkent county, and ſold to mr John Pleaſants, who ſold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home, and reaſonable charges if brought a diſtance, in addition.

W. Munſon.

Manchester, Dec. 9, 1800. (tf)

Juſt Publiſhed,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Proſpect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleaſants, *jun. Richmond.*

For Sale, or to be Rented,

The noted Tavern,

ON the main ſtreet, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for ſeven years paſt, by Mr Zachariah Brooks, who from his attention, and the ſituation of the place, has made an eaſy fortune. To enumerate or ſay any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public buſineſs, I forbear, as the place when viewed will ſpeak for itſelf.

Any additional improvements that may be thought neceſſary or required by the perſon who rents it, ſhall be done immediately, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith.

Cheſterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800 tf

Third Edition Improved.

THE

LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

Faithfully taken from authentic Documents, in the Neighbourhood of Mount-Vernon, here the Hero lived and died.

EXHIBITING that greateſt and beſt of men in the various views of his very intereſting life, viz. his *birth—education*—firſt employment as county ſurveyor—entrance on public life as major, and colonel of the Virginia forces—his famous battle of the Little-Meadows—ſtill more glorious behaviour with general Braddock—his appearance and part in the great American war—animated ſketch of *that war and revolution*, from the deſtruction of the tea at Boſton (in 1773) to the capture of lord Cornwallis at York (in 1781)—his appointment as Preſident—reſignation—retreat into private life—*intereſting view of him in private life*—his ſentiments with reſpect to religion—patriotiſm—honor—economy—generoſity—buſineſs—and many other points of *firſt rate* importance to *young* and *old*: with a great number of private and *precious* anecdotes, illuſtrating virtues worthy of Waſhington, and diſplaying actions honorable to *human nature*, furniſhing a feaſt of the ſublimeſt entertainment and inſtruction, both to ourſelves and to our children.——With an elegant Likeneſs—Price 37 1-2 cents.

ALSO,

A beautiful work, entirely new,

ENTITLED,

Hymen's Recruiting-Serjeant;

OR, THE

New Matrimonial Tat-too for the Batchelors,

Inviting all, both big and ſmall,
A lovely *wife* to take:
No longer lead, Oh! cruel deed!
The life of *wifeleſs rake.*

WHEREIN is ſhewn, in a manner ſingularly ſatisfactory and ſprightly, that the *married life* is, of *all lives*, the moſt *ſafe, pleaſant, profitable*, and *happy*; and a good *wife*, of *all goods*, the moſt *precious* and *deſirable*. This choice *patriotic treatiſe* is divided into *eight* chapters, *each* enlivened with lovely loves, and the *whole* ornamented by a fine engraving of Thomſon's delicate courting-ſcene, between the elegant Palemon and his lovely young Lavinia.

To be Sold,

A well Finiſhed Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf